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and a collection of paintings by Alfred East on view. "The Riva," by Oliver Dennett Grover, included in the local exhibition, and to which the "Young Fortnightly Prize" was given, has been purchased for the Municipal Art Gallery. To Walter M. Clute was voted the Mrs. Julius Rosenwald Prize of \$100 for his painting, "The Child in the House—The Golden Age." It is said that there is a note of joyousness, new life, and progress among the artists of Chicago.

ART IN TURKEY

The opening in Constantinople of the third Palais belonging to the Imperial Museum has proclaimed to the world the rapid advance of interest in all things pertaining to art in Turkey. The truly marvelous development of this comparatively recent art movement is largely due to the deposed Sultan Abdul Hamid. When Prince Imperial he visited Paris during the International Exhibition of 1864. His naturally artistic nature responded to the beauty of the art exhibits, especially the French pictures, and he decided that his country must possess a national Museum patterned after the Louvre. At that time painting was held in low esteem by the Turks because of their unwritten law against any representation of the human form or even of beasts. Taking the Persian view that the Koran had never prohibited this representation, that it had been an erroneous reading or interpretation of the Sacred Books, which had arrested the development of painting and sculpture in the Ottoman Empire, he decided to permit artists to pursue their studies of the human form and to encourage in every possible way the development of art among his people. Perhaps the most valuable aid which he rendered to art was his appointment of Hamdy Bey to the directorship of his new Imperial Museum. In 1892 the first Palais de Nouveau Musee was thrown open to the people; this was soon followed by the second palais, and recently the third magnificent building has been completed. There are seventeen large rooms devoted to Antiques from Assyria, Egypt, and Greece, whose

contents rival those of the most famous museums of Europe. Some recently acquired vases and bits of sculpture date back six thousand years! Another institution which owes its foundation to the energy and initiative of Hamdy Bey is the Imperial School of Art, which has worked unceasingly to free the native artists from the limitations of Mohammedan prejudice.

MOSAICS UNEARTHED BY THE TURKS

A number of early mosaics have been found in an old monastery at Kahrie-Djami. This was the ancient monastery of Khora, founded under Arcadius in the 5th century. In accordance with their more enlightened views of art, the Turks have decided to rescue the mosaics and restore to the world these rare specimens of early Byzantine art. The Turkish Government is also employed in uncovering the mosaics on the walls of Saint-Sophia in Constantinople, once the pride and glory of the Byzantine Basilica. This Christian Church was converted into a mosque when Constantinople was taken by Turks, and for four centuries these early Christian Mosaics have been covered over. The student of Italian art will find here many missing links between the art depicted in the Ravenna Mosaics and those of Rome and Florence.

SOME RECENT DISCOVERIES IN ITALY

In removing a pavement in the Basilica of the Vatican several valuable fragments of ancient sculpture have been unearthed. Some of these bear interesting inscriptions of Greek and Roman times and have been taken in charge by the archeologists of Rome—who are hoping for still greater treasures as the work progresses. Venice has also been favored in the way of discoveries. About fifteen canvases belonging to the 16th century have been found in an old loft. Following so closely on the discovery in Rome of what is now acknowledged to be Mellozzo da Forli fresco, these discoveries have produced an unusual atmosphere of curiosity.